



Festivities to mark the Day of Physical Training took place over the weekend at the Central Lenin Stadium, in Lushniki. In the photos you see some of the athletes; mass gymnastics; mother and daughter races; and the match between Moscow Spartak and Donetsk Shakhtyor, won by Moscow. Photos by Alexander Yelovik

MOSCOW MARATHON

The Lenin Central Stadium, in Lushniki, Moscow was the main venue for the 4th National Day of Physical Training, with mass competitions being held from early morning in the small sports arena, the children's sports township, the Druzhba sit-purpose gym and the swimming pool. At 17.00 hours the programme shifted to the big sports arena, featuring exhibition performances of athletes, family sporting contests and a football match between Moscow Spartak and Donetsk Shakhtyor. The main fixture of the event was the Moscow International marathon, held for the second time, and following the Olympic route. While last year it drew an exclusively Soviet field of 305 participants, this year it was attended by 650 runners, 212 of which were from Holland, West Germany, Canada, the USA, France, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and West Berlin. Experienced runners

were also 73 women competitors. The field's age ranged from 10 to 70. Since anyone could enter the race, there were runners from other towns and cities competing, among them four brothers, the Shutkins, from the Mordovian republic, Alexander, Valentin and Yevgeny, entered for the 10 km race. Apart from the brothers, husbands and wives, fathers and mothers and children ran—all of them wearing jerseys bearing the letters MM.



The happy marathon winner Yuri Laptov, from Alma-Ata in Kazakhstan.

Photo by Igor Il'yev

New York marathon organizer, Fred Lebow, flew to Moscow for the occasion. Yuri Laptov from Alma-Ata, an experienced marathon runner, won the race in 2.19.01 and Tamara Polyayeva, from Naberezhnye Chelny topped the women's standings in 2.43.18. Mary Evans, of the USA, won the 10 km race.

The organizers are hopeful that more people will compete next year.

Zamir MURAVYOV

WINDSURFING

Moscowite Vitaly Zaroslov, a former noted yachtsman, won a windsurfing contest for the "Space Heroes" prize at the popular Pirogovskaya reservoir outside Moscow, where 174 competitors met. Incidentally, the sport is now immensely popular in this country. The youngest entrant, Liepaja school student Arvids Kalins, aged 13, came home 17th after seven races. The girl's event was won by 15-year-old Moscow schoolgirl Yulya Kazakova.

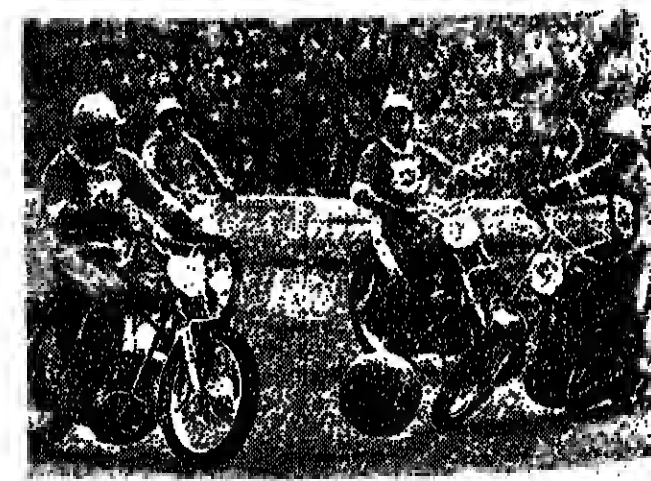
BLACK SEA CUP

The Black Sea Cup, the first nationwide cruiser yacht regatta for prizes offered by the "Voyny Transport" newspaper, recently took place. The route was from Sochi to Odessa to Yalta; in addition there were also two 30-mile races off Sochi and Yevpatariya. The first such 30-mile race off Sochi's outer coast was a prologue, as it were, to the main race. One of the winners, V. Alexeyev, from Sochi, about the Minsk, he won the second, 530-mile race from Sochi to Odessa.

VICTORIOUS TWINS

Olympic free wrestling champion and 1981 world title holder Sergei Beloglavov, followed the example of his twin brother Anatoly Beloglavov (57 kg division), 1980 Olympic gold medalist and triple world champion, by winning at Edmonton, Canada, the 62 kg division, making a debut in that heavier category. In the final bout he outshined this division's 1981 world champion Simon Silvert.

of Bulgaria. Moscowite Sava Khasimkov (over 100 kg) won his third such title, defeating Olympic and world bronze medalist Adam Santosi from Poland in the final bout. In keeping with seven gold medals, more than any other athlete, at last year's world championship at Skopje, Yugoslavia, the USSR notched up five gold and three bronze medals.



Kovrovets draw 5-5 with Vidyoye Malashev in a motorboat game to consolidate their national championship. Photo by Sergei Ponomarev

PARACHUTE-JUMPING

Socialist countries dominated the world parachute acrobatics championships at Lucerne, Czechoslovakia, with Lieta Volkov of the GDR picking up the title, and her teammate, Barbara Harzbacker, placed second. Larisa Korycheva, Alexandra Shvachko, Yelena Burkova and Yelena Korolkova of the USSR were placed third, fourth, sixth and seventh, respectively.

In the men's section, Juris Kalys and Nikolai Nikilyuk of the USSR, were the top finishers, with American Hag in third place, Viktor Smolin, also of the USSR, is fifth. In the women's event, the leader, Stuart of the US, is closely followed by Lidiya Leonova, Lyubov Nemkova, Khadija Makagonova, Valentina Yakova and Lyudmila Nuchalina, all from the USSR.

The free programme event is now on.

FOR MEDALS UP HIGH

The USSR is leading the team standings at the 11th World Aerobics Championship outside the Austrian resort of Bad Deutsch-Allenburg after the compulsory programme.

WEIGHTLIFTING

At the world junior heavy-weight championship at São Paulo, Brazil, Sergei Li of the USSR totalled 350 kg to take first place in the 75 kg and under division, five kilos ahead of second-placed Nikolai Boyev of

JUNIOR CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

In the first round of the world junior chess championship in Copenhagen, Andri Sokolov of the USSR beat Ziad of Algeria. 52 players from 47 countries are taking part. There are still 12 rounds to go.

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WHAT'S UP IN GENEVA?

The USSR Defence Minister on the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe

There is an understanding between the two sides taking part in the negotiations in Geneva that their talks should be kept confidential. However, a short while ago the American side was responsible for leaks to some Western newspapers and magazines of reports exposing the essence of the talks and scuttling the Soviet position. In view of this, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov gave the following interview to a TASS correspondent.

The Soviet proposals

In Geneva, the Soviet Union has tabled proposals to establish a vast zone of reductions and limitations of nuclear weapons in Europe between the Arctic Ocean, Africa, the Mid-Atlantic and the Urals. It is proposed that within this zone existing medium-range nuclear armaments (with a range of 1,000 km and more but excluding intercontinental weapons) should be reduced as follows: over a five-year period following the agreement, the USSR and NATO should cut back their armaments of this class to no more than 300 units each. Reductions should be made in all types of nuclear medium-range weapons including both aircraft and missiles. A ban could be imposed within the zone on the deployment of new types of nuclear armaments including, no doubt, the Pershing-2s and the Cruise missiles.

The Soviet proposals do not envisage any commitments on the part of third countries. Yet, the overall numbers of 300 units of medium-range weapons should include British and French missiles and aircraft in addition to the American. The Soviet Union cannot overlook the fact that these are part of the medium-range weapons belonging to NATO countries, and that they are targeted at the USSR and its allies.

The Americans stand

The Americans are still clinging to their notorious "zero option" which implies the complete elimination of all the Soviet ground-based medium-range missiles. This proposal made before the negotiations started is evidently designed to torpedo agreement being reached. The United States does not intend reducing by even as much as one unit its own nuclear medium-range missiles or those of its allies. On the contrary, it seeks to increase them. At the same time it demands that the dismantling of the ground-based missiles it has had for the past 20 years and more. These missiles are part of the long-established balance of forces which has long existed in Europe.

(Continued on page 2)

ANOTHER WOMAN IN SPACE

Svetlana Savitskaya, 34, is a famous woman-pilot from Moscow and a record holder. She becomes the second female crew-member of a spaceship 19 years after Valentina Tereshkova became the first.

Her interest in cosmonautics began at the age of 16. In 1965,

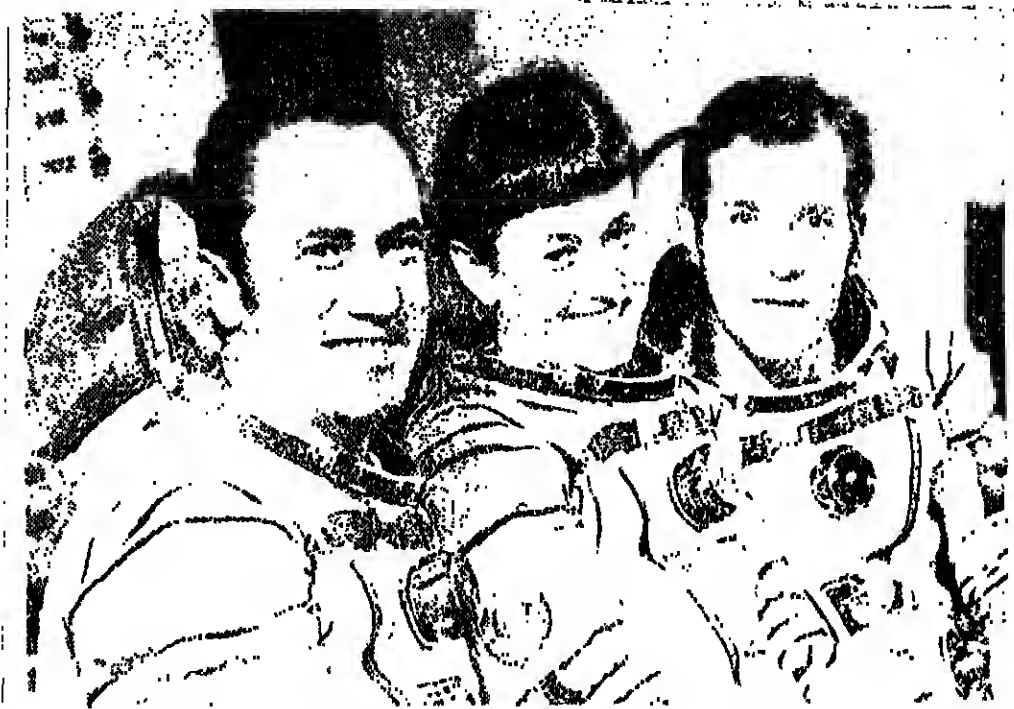
she made three jumps from the stratosphere, each breaking a world record. At 18, being a world-famous parachute jumper, she took to piloting a plane; in another four years became an absolute world champion of aerobatics and established 18 aviation world records.

The Flight Commander of Soyuz T-7 is USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Colonel Leonid Popov, 47. He has travelled outer space twice before, and has had experience in docking spacecrafts with orbital stations.

The crew also includes Flight Engineer Alexander Serebrov, Candidate of Science (Engineering). A graduate of the Moscow Physical-Engineering Institute, he is employed at the design bureau and has taken part in designing and testing space probes.

The flight programme of the Soyuz T-7 spaceship, launched on August 19, 1982, provides for its docking with the orbital complex, Salyut-7—Soyuz T-5. The ship's crew—Popov, Serebrov and Savitskaya are to perform a programme of scientific, technological, medical and biological research and to conduct experiments jointly with cosmonauts Burdakov and Lebedev, who have been working aboard the complex since May 11, 1982.

According to reports from the orbit and medical control data, Leonid Popov, Alexander Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya have endured the stage of orbital inspection and the transfer to weightlessness without problems and are feeling well.



Soyuz T-7 Flight Commander Leonid Popov (left), Cosmonaut-Researcher Svetlana Savitskaya and Flight Engineer Alexander Serebrov in the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre.

ISRAEL MUST STOP ITS AGGRESSION



West Beirut. Rescue workers searching for survivors from the debris of a house destroyed by the Israelis.

Photo UPI-TAS

New York. The Emergency Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian issue has passed a resolution urging the Security Council to consider practical moves to force Tel Aviv to end its aggression in Lebanon.

Despite the resistance of the US the General Assembly has again reiterated the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and national independence and want on record as being against "any policy and plans aimed at settling Palestinians outside their motherland". The results of voting on this resolution have convincingly demonstrated the complete isolation of the US-Israeli aggressive alliance in the international arena.

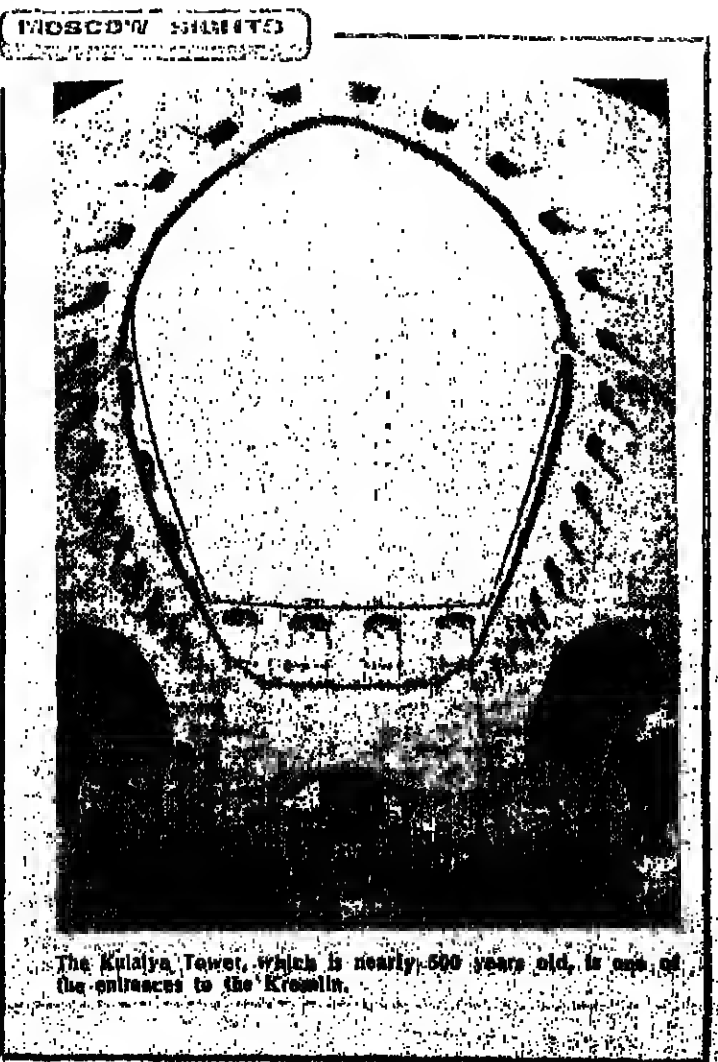
(Continued on page 2)

WPC CALLS FOR VIGILANCE

Helsinki. The World Peace Council has called for vigilance in view of the new plans of aggression which are being mounted by the American administration against Cuba and Nicaragua.

In a statement published here, the WPC condemns the

resolution adopted by the US Senate which encourages preparations for an invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras and envisages the use of all means available to the United States, including troops, in the fight against Cuba.



The Kulajna Tower, which is nearly 600 years old, is one of the entrances to the Kremlin.

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USA COMES UP WITH ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE CONCEPT

New York. News of the Washington "hawks", another "dual track" — one of "protracted" thermonuclear war — and their chances of being victorious has caused an outrage in the USA and worldwide.

In their protest letter to President Reagan 50 Congressmen stressed that such a strategy would result in a headlong arms race and an escalating nuclear threat.

Former Arms Control and

Disarmament Agency Director P. Wornick also lashed out against the "limited" and "protracted" nuclear warfare concept. To advance the real interests of national security the USA should follow the Soviet lead and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons rather than build up a potential for leading such wars, he stressed in a brochure issued by the organization, "The Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control".

WHAT'S UP IN GENEVA?

(Continued from page 1)

It has been declared at the highest level — in speeches by Leonid Brezhnev — that the Soviet Union will not reduce its medium-range nuclear weapons unilaterally as demanded by the Americans. At the same time, this country has been making instant efforts to achieve success in the negotiations on the issues of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and of strategic weapons as a whole. A proposal open up a very real possibility for considerable reductions in armaments. The Soviet Union also confirms its willingness that Europe be freed from both tactical and medium-range nuclear weapons.

Does America lag behind? No, approximate parity exists.

Tonching on the allegations often spread in the West that the United States lags behind the Soviet Union in strategic weapons, Marshal Ustinov commented as follows:

This is a deliberate distortion of the gist of the issue. At the present time approximate parity exists between the Soviet Union and the United States, and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO both in strategic and

other nuclear weapons and in conventional forces.

Those who are trying to present the approximate parity as America's "biggest failure" are doing this for one purpose only — to camouflage the nuclear arms race which cannot be justified in any way.

The Soviet Union rejects the policy of military superiority as a matter of principle. It never seeks superiority for itself, nor does it recognize that any other party has the right to such superiority. The military and strategic balance between the countries of socialism and the world of imperialism serves as a factor containing the aspirations of the aggressive forces. Military balance is possible at lower levels of armaments — such is the constructive Soviet approach to nuclear disarmament.

The mutual freezing of nuclear arsenals would be an important first step towards the end of the arms race. This would preclude the possibility of building up increasing stocks of nuclear weapons, and create favorable conditions for the speedy adoption of effective decisions to reduce and limit nuclear armaments. It would lead to greater confidence between states and in greater stability.



This rug will be a great asset to your home, Madam!

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES BACK UP PALESTINIAN CAUSE

New York. The Coordination Bureau of the Non-aligned Countries has met at the UN headquarters here to demand that Israel pull out its troops from Lebanon.

Its statement notes that the non-aligned nations urge the Security Council to recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine and make positive moves to advance their implementation. The Bureau had much praise for the gallantry of the freedom fighters resisting the Zionist, whose invasion was "made possible", the statement

emphasized, by US political and military backing.

The non-aligned movement demanded that the UN take effective measures to guarantee the security of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in southern Lebanon and other areas, which are targets of the Israeli aggression.

The Bureau upheld the idea of an international conference under auspices of the UN to find ways of achieving a comprehensive, fair and lasting settlement in the Middle East, with obligatory PLO participation.

Kampuchea's constructive stand

Phnom Penh. The proposal of two Indochinese countries for a representative international conference to discuss South-East Asian problems and create a security zone on the Kampuchean-Thai border is the only way of solving the backlog of the region's problems, Kampuchean foreign minister Ius San told a session of his country's national assembly.

He further said he regretted that the Thai power quarters rejected this rational approach. Following the lead of American imperialism and being hegemonistic, the Thai authorities are giving support to the Khmer counter-revolutionaries who have been shoved out of the country. We want to live in peace with the Thai people but will not stand any interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs or encroachments on her freedom, independence, and sovereignty, the Kampuchean foreign minister stressed.

BABRAK KARMAL ON TASKS OF THE REVOLUTION

Kabul. It was only after the victory of the April revolution, respectively once it had entered a new stage in its development that genuine conditions were created enabling the desire of the country's patriots to be met in full. This was declared by Babrak Karmal, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in a radio and TV address to the Afghan people on the occasion of the third anniversary of the restoration of Afghan independence.

Karmal stressed that the main task facing Afghanistan's foreign policy is to put an end to all external interference into the country's internal affairs and provide favorable international conditions for peaceful work to benefit the prosperity of Afghanistan.

ISRAEL MUST STOP ITS AGGRESSION

(Continued from page 1)

Only Washington and Tel Aviv voted against the document which was approved by 120 votes. Representatives of 20 countries, mostly members of the NATO bloc and several Latin American dictatorial regimes, abstained from voting.

The results of the discussion and the voting have been assessed in UN circles as a major foreign policy defeat.

While Washington is trying to turn the Geneva missile talks into a cover for an arms race, the West Europeans are demanding that America adopt a serious and candid attitude to the dialogue. How on earth can the paralyzing impact of high American interest rates on its partners' economies or the American protectionist measures against West European steel exports be attributed to the USSR?

The conflicts within the allied ranks result from Washington's desire to ride roughshod over its partners and to hold back defense quite understandably, this menacing trend is accentuating resistance, with Western Europe rejecting America's unceremonious effort. To be sure, America wants to continue its role as the leader of the Western community. But at the same time it works hard to create its own prestige and influence by its pursuit of an adventurist policy endangering the future of mankind.

RACISTS STEP UP TERROR

London. In a vain attempt to forestall its inevitable crash, the South African racist regime has started a wide campaign of terror aimed against the leaders of the African National Congress (ANC), said Alfred Nzo, ANC Secretary-General. The South African secret services resort to any number of atrocious crimes. Dozens of prominent anti-apartheid members have already been killed off by paid agents of the regime. The purpose of such acts is to try to reduce the plight of the people's struggle against the barbaric apartheid regime by physically destroying most of the prominent ANC leaders. The racist's schemes are doomed to failure, stressed A. Nzo. Racists and their petrus cannot force us to give up our selfless struggle for a just cause. Hundreds and thousands of new fighters will take the place of those who are killed.

REPRISALS

ON CHILEAN MODEL

Santiago. The ruling regime in Uruguay is intensifying its plan to eliminate political prisoners captured on false charges of "subversive activities", the Venezuelan "El Nacional" newspaper reports. The existence of such sinister plans is confirmed by a series of "disappearances" or deaths among the inmates of prisons near Montevideo. Among the victims are trade unionists, workers' activists, intellectuals, and representatives of student, youth and women's organizations.

INDIA RIDDLED BY PAKISTANI SPIES

Delhi. The security forces in the Indian state of Maharashtra have arrested six Pakistani spies who had been gathering information about Bombay High — India's largest oil field and strategically vital industrial project.

The Pakistani special services have stepped up their activities against India, seeking to infiltrate their agents into the armed forces and government agencies, in order to obtain classified information about the country's defenses since the Indian National Congress has been in power. Pakistani spies and saboteurs are particularly active in the states of Jammu, Kashmir and Punjab bordering on Pakistan.

PEOPLE

Seventeen years since his last appearance on the cinema screen, American President Ronald Reagan will again be seen about the film set, this time to play himself in a film called "Attempt on the President's Life". It must however be pointed out that after from a few key excerpts the vast majority of the role will be taken by a double — actor Donald Williams.

USA: COST OF LIVING SOARS

Washington. The average increase of the American family's cost of living in 1981, the US Bureau of the Census reports, in 1980, there was an even greater drop of 5.5 per cent. The Bureau gives as the main reason for this a downward trend in the cost of living in the country, which forces down the real wages of the overwhelming majority of the population.



Berlin. East Berliners have given a warm welcome to Palestinian children from besieged Beirut and Israeli-occupied Lebanese territories. They were orphaned during the barbarous bombardments of West Beirut.

Photo: APN TASS

Science and technology

A CLEVER ROBOT

An unusually clever robot capable of seeing, hearing and of carrying out certain oral instructions given by the operator has been manufactured by the Japanese firm of Sumitomo Denki. The robot can pick up parts in its mechanical arms previously shown to it, the sight of which it had stored in its memory, and can carry them avoiding any obstacles it meets in its way.

CAR WITHOUT

STEERING WHEEL

Visitors to an exhibition of electronic devices in the Swiss city of Lausanne, were stunned when they saw a car without a steering wheel to one of the pavilions. A spokesman for the firm which has produced this novelty explained that the car, called "Jeta", has a microcomputer which enables it to be steered by means of the bumps voice. The advertisement pamphlet says that "Jeta" has a number of advantages over conventional cars. Specialists however

have expressed their reservations about its safety. What happens if the driver is confused and gives a wrong instruction?

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND

The medieval settlements have been discovered by archaeologists near the Yugoslav town of Kragujevac. Ceramic earthenware, with decoration previously not found on utensils of that period, presents particular interest. A fragment of a huge sculpture of a humanoid has become a genuine archaeological sensation.

A VISITOR FROM SPACE

A meteorite nearly one metre in diameter fell near a settlement of Devigne not far from Geneva, Italy. A special fire-fighters unit found it on a meadow just several metres from a residential area. Scientists have begun research on the meteorite.

IN PLACE OF A NURSE

A British company in Dorsetshire has developed a special bed for immobile and aged persons. It has a control panel which the patients can operate to change air pressure in each of the 20 mattress compartments, thus changing their position without the aid of a nurse.

OF INTEREST

Profiting from rats

Over the recent years rats have become the sworn enemies of the Egyptian peasants — "el-fahs". Their devastating raids in the fields cause colossal damage. 28 million rats have been destroyed in Sharkia, Damietta and Dakkhla alone, although their reign has not been curtailed. The situation is so serious that even the Ministry of Defence has agreed to take part in the fight against the "red vermin". Special units have been set up just for the job. The "rat war" has some funny sides to it too. It has become a source of entertainment. Imagine for the jubilation of the village of El-Sag which lies on a sandbank sprawling in the Lake Maryout from the Nile.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A REAL THREAT OF A WIDENING CONFLICT

The developments in Lebanon are evidence of the fact that the Israeli government is now thinking far beyond the destruction of Beirut, writes PRAVDA. Recently the Israeli generals embarked on their Lebanese operation which amounted to the following. Open interference with the forthcoming presidential elections there, attempting to lobot their own man in the country, while Israeli armour and artillery units are now heading for Lebanon's northern and eastern regions.

All indications are that Israel is poised for more action, practiced as it is by Washington. There is a very real danger of the armed conflict in the Middle East widening, with dangerous consequences, the paper points out.

HEGEMONISTIC AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Amplifying the policy of the American administration which is now half-way to new elections, the newspaper SIBSKAYA ZHIZN comes to the conclusion that Washington's extremism in foreign policy matters has plunged it into an abyss of difficulties with most countries of the world.

Indeed, American relations with West European countries are becoming increasingly strained. There are ample reasons for this, for instance, the attempts to block the construction of the gas pipeline, differences over the exports of steel and agricultural products have led to a rift between the EEC and the USA. Finally, mention should be made of Washington's monetary and budget policy which has had an adverse effect on the economies of West European countries.

Meanwhile, contradictions between the United States and Canada and Mexico are exacerbating, and all attempts by Washington to establish a so-called North American Economic Union have failed. The support they gave to Britain's Falklands venture has finally undermined Washington's position in Latin America, while the American support of Israel's aggression in Lebanon and of South Africa's aggression against Angola has led to serious differences between Washington and the countries of the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

To make the picture complete, we must add that anti-Sovietism and anti-communism which have caused a deterioration in its relations with the countries of the socialist community need to be mentioned. Thus the hegemonistic policy pursued by the present American administration has become the main destabilizing factor in present-day international relations and a source of tension which harbours a threat to world peace, the paper stresses.

JAPANESE INTERESTS ADVANCE IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

The newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes that in many ways the Japanese investors have for the first time gained ground in ASEAN economies at the expense of their foreign competitors. Japanese businessmen are the largest foreign investors in Indonesia and Thailand, the second and largest in the Philippines and Malaysia, and the fourth in Singapore.

Although the Japanese monopolies have granted these countries the use of their capitals and technologies and have created a number of new industries, they are acting exclusively in their own interests, writes the paper. Apart from private investments, Japan grants ASEAN countries badly-needed loans on an intergovernmental basis. Giving this financial assistance, Japan stipulates the condition that the recipient country should buy only Japanese goods. As a result, it gradually undermines the ASEAN economies, gaining more and more powerful leverage to force their policies.

REAGAN'S NEW DOCTRINE

Commenting on the strategic plan, devised by the Pentagon in order to secure a United States' potential for waging a protracted nuclear war with the USSR, TASS writes that the Pentagon's new plan is part and parcel of the general military strategy adopted by the US administration. It has been decided to complete the strategic doctrine of the previous administration set forth in a Directive No. 59 proclaiming, for the first time, that a limited nuclear war is not only permissible but even possible.

President Reagan has replaced the Carter doctrine with another theory which even is more militaristic and dangerous to the cause of peace and to mankind because it sets the goal of attaining a victory in a "protracted" nuclear war.

There is another, and more sensible way of avoiding a nuclear catastrophe and preparations for it, TASS stresses. The Soviet Union has shown initiative in this direction by undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Unfortunately the US administration has not responded to the positive Soviet initiative.

Afternoon Sea. The village is known in Egypt as "el king-don". According to "Al-Ahram", no less than half a million cats, leading on fish flies to the village and its surrounding area. For an adequate remuneration the villagers are now busy catching large gangs of them for export to rat-ravaged areas.

Another mysterious find

According to the New China news agency, another mysterious grave has been found in Shaoguan in the north of China, not far from the ancient "Silk Road". Incorporated inside were two skeletons, estimated to be 3,000 years old. The grave of one of the skeletons was found in a hole in the ground. There were more than 100 such graves. The mystery of which remains unsolved.

Super-auto for collection. In the Dutch city of Dronen, the most exciting idea on display at the exhibition of cars was the "super-auto" called Jameson-Concord built to a special order in Britain twenty years ago. It belongs to a Dutch multimillionaire who is a passionate collector of rare cars. It

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEROPOROV

WHO IS DRIVING THE WEDGE, AFTER ALL?

The Reagan administration has proved a thousand times that it is lacking at world problems through the prism of American-Soviet confrontation, seeking to explain its own crises and failings by Moscow's "plays". The same rationale was used to explain America's differences with its partners, the Soviet Union, Washington alleges, as "driving a wedge" between America and its allies and it is none other than the Russians who are responsible for the tense Atlantic relations. The charges against the USSR have been trumpeted particularly loudly with regard to the "gas-pipes" deal, the very fact of Soviet participation in this deal is being described by the United States as a cunning trick to make Western Europe economically "dependent" on Moscow. Washington threatens by economic "sanctions" to penalize its allies for their criminal negligence.

The discussion, or the calmish, to be more precise, with the Atlantic camp over the "gas-pipes" deal could be held up as a model of Atlantic contradictions, with both political

and economic frictions surfacing in relations between leader and led. It would be wrong to hyperbolize these divisions since the capitalist world is united by a single ideology and follows the same economic laws. But this is also a scramble for markets and for sources of raw materials and power. America is thus demonstrating egotism and ruthlessness in this competitive struggle, seeking to profit by damaging its partners' interests.

The latter, understandably, are reluctant to retaliate themselves to such a policy. A recent EEC note to the US State Department and the Commerce Department brought this about stinging, with its strong criticism of American decision to ban West European companies from shipping equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. There can be no doubt at all that such actions by America have harmful ramifications for EEC interests, the note emphasizes, since West European companies are being excluded from a full range of economic activity in which they had been involved. Several of those companies would probably fail to survive while

the surviving ones would feel the pinch of declining production and profits, with their workers being laid off.

But it is with these very aims in mind — loss of contracts, bankruptcies and declining production and profits — that the USA has resorted to the use of "sanctions". It is bent on causing damage to both the Soviet economy and to those of its partners. Besides, the American leaders would like to have their partners believe that the Russians are "driving the wedge". Here, however, they are having little success: the EEC note says nothing at all about any Soviet intention to cash in on the contradictions between America and Western Europe.

Even when the "gas-pipes" deal was no more than at project stage, being asked whether the USSR was trying to drive a wedge between Bonn and Washington, West German Chancellor H. Schmidt, replied as follows: How could the Soviet Union do that? I fail to see what instruments it has for purpose. Besides, I do not believe that

the Soviet Union regards this as feasible.

I can only add that the Russians have never left such tactics to be either necessary or profitable. The discord between Washington and its partners is caused by circumstances which have nothing to do with "Moscow's cunning".

The Americans and West Europeans differ in their estimate of the "Soviet threat", and the anti-missile and anti-war movement have an anti-American thrust. Leaders and led have differing attitudes to détente: while the overseas leaders think it dead, Western Europe is anxious to ditching it. While Washington is trying to turn the Geneva missile talks into a cover for an arms race, the West Europeans are demanding that America adopt a serious and candid attitude to the dialogue. How on earth can the paralyzing impact of high American interest rates on its partners' economies or the American protectionist measures against West European steel exports be attributed to the USSR?

The conflicts within the allied ranks result from Washington's desire to ride roughshod over its partners and to hold back defense quite understandably, this menacing trend is accentuating resistance, with Western Europe rejecting America's unceremonious effort. To be sure, America wants to continue its role as the leader of the Western community. But at the same time it works hard to create its own prestige and influence by its pursuit of an adventurist policy endangering the future of mankind.

Even when the "gas-pipes" deal was no more than at project stage, being asked whether the USSR was trying to drive a wedge between Bonn and Washington, West German Chancellor H. Schmidt, replied as follows: How could the Soviet Union do that? I fail to see what instruments it has for purpose. Besides, I do not believe that

Round the Soviet Union

● **TELEVISION SIGNALS** FROM SPACE HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN BET-PAK-DALA DESERT after a station of satellite telecommunications was commissioned in Gullistan, the centre of the Syrdarya Region. This will allow farmers, on whom used to be virgin lands, to choose between several television programmes.

● **WITHOUT EMPLOYING EXTRA WORKERS, THE LISA-KOVSK IRON ORE ENRICHMENT FACTORY IS STEADILY INCREASING ITS OUTPUT OF IRON ORE CONCENTRATE FOR THE FURNACES THROUGHOUT KAZAKHSTAN.** The factory has increased the content of iron in the concentrate to over 60 per cent.

● **AN EDUCATIONAL BASE TO TRAIN FARM WORKERS IN A WIDE VARIETY OF AGRICULTURAL TRADES HAS BEEN SET UP IN TAJIKISTAN.** By the time the new academic year begins on September 1, specialized complexes equipped with classrooms, workshops and machine pools are to open in 630 secondary schools where senior schoolchildren will train to become machine-operators and drivers. This year eighty-four thousand schoolchildren in Tajikistan will learn agricultural trades.

● **MASS HARVESTING OF FLAX HAS STARTED IN LITHUANIA WHERE FOR THE FIRST TIME STRAW BEING RECOVERED FOR PROCESSING DIRECT OFF THE HARVESTERS,** by-passing storage facilities on the farms. This means that now the farm will only have to store flax.

● **A BIOLOGICAL FACTORY TO GROW TRICHOGREMMAS HAS BEEN OPENED NEAR THE CITY OF BAKU, IN AZERBAIJAN.** Together with the existing biological laboratories, the factory's eight technological lines will produce tens of thousands of millions of these useful insects per season. Trichogrammas help get rid of poisonous chemicals and thus to protect crops. Thanks to them use the chemical spraying of fields to protect crops in Azerbaijan has been cut one-ninth as compared with the start of the previous five-year plan period in 1975.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

EDUCATION IN THE USSR

Before the 1917 Revolution only 2 to 8 per cent of people in the 19 age bracket could read in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, writes the *POLITIKHESKOYE SAMOORRAZOVANIYE* journal. There was not a single establishment of higher learning in the area. Now the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan have 126 institutions of higher education with a student population of 705,000. The proportion of students in the population is higher than that of a number of developed capitalist countries. Between 1918 and 1981 93.3 million people in the USSR received secondary education. Of this number 72.5 million completed general secondary school, 17.5 million — technical and other secondary specialized schools, and 3.3 million — secondary vocational schools. As of the beginning of the 1981-1982 academic year the number of students in higher and secondary special institutions per 10,000 of population in the Union republics was as follows: the RSFSR — 219 and 185 respectively; Ukrainian SSR — 176 and 158; Byelorussian SSR — 165 and 187; Uzbek SSR — 172 and 147; Kazakh SSR — 170 and 177; Georgian SSR — 171 and 104; Azerbaijan SSR — 172 and 125; Lithuanian SSR — 205 and 191; Kirghiz SSR — 155 and 135; Tajik SSR — 138 and 97; Armenian SSR — 185 and 155; Turkmenian SSR — 145 and 118; Estonian SSR — 171 and 150; Moldavian SSR — 131 and 147; and in the Latvian SSR — 164 and 163 respectively. At the present time in the USSR there are 102.6 million people studying of all levels.

OPERATING THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE

Arctic navigation is the topic of an article by Tibalt Gushenko, Minister of the USSR Merchant Marine,

printed by *IZVESTIA*. The time most powerful ice-breakers are now being working along the most difficult stretches of the Northern Sea Route, including the "Lena" and "Arktika" nuclear icebreakers, working off the Taimyr Peninsula. The route is used to transport oil and gas from the Tyumen Area, copper and nickel ores from Norilsk, vehicles for the Chukotka Peninsula, oil and oil products, timber from Igarka and the upper reaches of the Yenisei River to central regions.

The western stretch of this route—from Murmansk to Dudinka, Gushenko continues, is now in operation all year round despite strong hiccups and frosts down to minus 50°C. Whereas the overall amount of freight delivered via the last decade the same figure for the winter period went up 6.5-fold. Freight can now be delivered to the Franz Josef Land even in winter. The first such trip was made by the "Arktika" icebreaker, which was able to reach 81°06' Lat, which is not, of course, the limit.

The all-year-round operation of the eastern stretch of the Northern Sea Route will have to take place in the winter due to the ice-covered waters of the Kara Sea. Experts are now searching for ways to enable ships to reach Pevek from the east.

LAND RECLAMATION IN THE USSR

The irrigated and drained land area is equal now to 31 million hectares, writes in the newspaper *TRUD* N. Vasilyev, Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Reserves of the USSR.

Reclaimed land accounts for one hundred per cent of cotton and rice crops, 38 per cent of maize, 75 per cent of vegetables, 50 per cent of grapes and fruit, one-fourth of fodder in the fields and meadows.

The former scorched deserts of the Central Asian republics — the Gobi-Sayun, the Kargai, the Dzhirgatal, the Kizil-Arkan, the Kizil-Arkan — have been turned now into

'HARVEST' OF HORNS FOR MEDICINE

In Daghstani, an autonomous republic in the east of North Caucasus, reindeer breeders have started collecting deer horns which are used as a raw material in the pharmaceutical industry. In the Kabard-Balkar district there is a large herd of spotted deer, 300 of which were originally brought here for breeding some time in the past. Since then their number has grown fourfold. A thousand-hectare area of the forest has been set aside for their breeding, with stations set up to give food and water. The reindeer farm has served as a basis for the animal station farm "Almashkiy" in the first in this autonomous republic. Next year, farm plans to procure 150 kilograms of the valuable horns.

new state farms, crop plantations, villages and towns. Land reclamation made checked rice plots yielding annually millions of centners of rice out of one hundred thousand hectares of Azov floodlands.

Land reclamation is a powerful factor of influencing the environment, the protection of the latter being an important integral part of the modern reclamation plans. For example, the reclamation plans in the Ukrainian Polesye provide for preserving natural complexes over 500,000 hectares of marshes and peat lands.

Prof. V. Ilyichov, general secretary of the 18th International Congress of Ornithology, discusses the work of Soviet ornithologists in *PRAVDA*, who have started an inventory of all birds inhabiting the USSR. The first volume in the series, "Birds in the USSR," was published just before the 18th International Congress of Ornithology, now on in Moscow, began.

One of the practical steps undertaken by the scientists was the completion of the second edition of the Soviet "Red Data Book" containing vital statistics and data on 80 rare and endangered species in this country. Since the first edition of the "Red Data Book" was published, five bird species have been given a new status, i.e. that they are no more endangered. The joint effort undertaken by scientists from the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia resulted in an unprecedented study, "Migration of Birds in Eastern Europe and North Asia".

The author points out the significance of many intergovernmental nature conservation agreements. The Rome Convention alone envisaged by 50 countries measures for various waterfowl, was signed by 50 countries. They declared that the habitats of these birds in their respective countries should be protected and thoroughly studied. In the Soviet Union this convention covers 12 reservoirs, having an aggregate area of three million hectares.

INCREASE IN TURBINE POWER

The capacity of hydropower stations on mountain rivers will increase considerably once their turbines have been modernized in accordance with plans by Moscow and Kherkov specialists. The Kirov Works in Khar'kov, in the Ukraine, for instance, recently completed the manufacture of a set of units for re-equipping the first unit of the Nurek station, in Tajikistan.

An efficient method has been found for cutting down the vibration of turbines, which lowers maximal output. A compact device was set up on the Nurek turbines to equalize the pulsation of water streams. While fixing a unit on the commissioning of 300,000 kW power unit, it cost much cheaper.

Specialists believe that the modernization of turbines are also achieved of minimal cost at other major stations in the country's south — at the Gurl in Georgia and at the Oskel station in Dagestan (Daghestan). For example, new technical solutions in being thought up for equipping Rogun, the biggest station in Central Asia.

KIRGHIZ VINES

Farmers working in the south of Kirghizia have begun harvesting grapes in the southern valleys of that Soviet republic in Central Asia.

Over the past few years viticulture here in the republic has developed from a minor branch of farming into a highly sophisticated industry. New tracts of land have been reclaimed to expand the area under vine to eight thousand hectares. Vines yield one ton of grapes per hectare, exceeding amounts of wine that to the introduction of improved kinds of vine and to the mechanization of labour-consuming processes.

Large tracts of fallow land are being turned over to viticulture in the Aikinskoye and Margul'skoye valleys, in the south of the republic. And major agricultural complexes are being set up in the area so that in the future up to 80 thousand tonnes of grapes a season will be grown and processed.

ALL ABOUT BIRDS



Ornithologists from the USA, Canada, Italy, France, Sweden and other countries will exchange information on latest achievements in their field, read papers, attend seminars and discuss numerous problems.

The Soviet Law, of June 25, 1980, "On the Protection and Use of the Animal World", provides the legal basis for bird protection in this country. It establishes state ownership over the

entire animal world of the Soviet Union and thus marks a radical change in the degree of responsibility, elevating the protection of birds to a matter of state importance. This Law lays down optimal conditions for the preservation of the habitat, for breeding and for migratory routes; it also provides for the setting up of special reserves and for protection from industrial pollution, and regulates kind

There is quite a lively atmosphere at present in the Moscow University building, despite the silliness due to the student vacation. For over 900 ornithologists have gathered here from 40 countries to attend the 18th International Ornithological Congress. This is the biggest forum of ornithologists to have ever been held in a socialist country.

Students by introducing laws and limitations on hunting. An important part of the Law envisages scientific research aimed at substantiating bird protection measures as well as at educating citizens in the need for a humane attitude toward birds, and publicity for bird protection in the mass media. A limitation has been put on the number of birds and their eggs that may be alienated from nature for collections of research establishments.

The Law is of particular importance for the protection of rare and near-extinct species of birds. They are entered into the USSR Red Book and into those of the Union republics. Any actions resulting in possible death or in reduced numbers of birds or in damage to the habitat of rare species are strictly forbidden.

Places to visit

Leo Tolstoy Literary Museum

Moscowites are well acquainted with the building in Krupninskaya Street which today houses the Leo Tolstoy Literary Museum.

The museum contains the great writer's memorial fund. Most of his treasures and there are over 230 thousand items are gifts from Tolstoy admirers. Several years ago, an enormous antique arrived from Italy, a present from Tatyana Albarini, the writer's granddaughter.



Monument to Leo Tolstoy (sculptor — S. Merkurov) unveiled in 1926.

Today, visitors to the museum can read letters written by the donor's mother, also called Tatyana, who was Tolstoy's eldest daughter. Tatyana Albarini also presented a ring to the museum known to the family as "Anna Karenina"; the writer gave it as a present to his wife, Sofia Andreyevna, to commemorate the first edition of his novel.

The museum is a sort of research institute. It conducts scholarly work making a worthy contribution to world Tolstoy studies, holds conferences, and helps Soviet and foreign researchers. In addition post-graduates can defend their theses at the museum. Members of the museum staff help compile books and albums on Tolstoy's life. Over the past few years, for instance, four volumes of a Tolstoy's bibliography have come out, as well as the writer's correspondence with his brother and his sister. The monograph, "Tolstoy and the Orient", too a Jawaharlal Nehru Award. An album, "Tolstoy in Sofia Andreyevna's Photographs", is being prepared for publication.

The museum also arranges travelling exhibitions which are displayed in very remote parts of this country as well as abroad.



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In a museum hall a window case with the photograph presented by Thomas Edison. Photos by Galina Kiselyova

Science and technology

THE CRADLE OF THE WALNUT

Turkmen botanists have discovered and studied a unique monument of nature in one of the ravines of the Kopet-Dag mountain range, in the form of a wild walnut tree grove, preserved over the past centuries from a time when southern Central Asia was not a deserted mountainous zone but a vast area of humid subtropical crops.

These 100 relic trees, scattered in the folds of mountains, are of great scientific and practical interest. They will enable specialists to gain additional information about the climatic changes of these regions in the past and the fruits of relic trees will facilitate the planting of select cold-resistant walnut varieties. Later on they will be replanted along the Alpa streams and rivers, in the gorges of the Kopet-Dag mountain range and in the south of Turkmenia.

ELECTRIC DISCHARGE IN PLACE OF SCALPEL

Lithuanian cardiologists used a high-power electric impulse to bring a patient's pulse rate to normal without dissecting his rib cage in an acute myocardial infarction. The first such instance in the country's medical history. After the operation and a month of rehabilitation the patient N. G. left the Kaunas clinical hospital in satisfactory condition.

Several years ago, in such cases we started using the scalpel to cut the nerve route, the bundle of Glos or it is called, says Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Yu. Breiliks. Now this most dangerous ailment can be cured by electric discharge of 350 Joules, with bloodless operation taking much less time.

GREEN SANITARIANS

Specialists from Khar'kov Water Protection Research Institute proposed that green sanitarians be used for protecting one of the sections of the Dnioper-Donbas Canal from pollution. Plantations of algae, seaweed and sedge will be planted all along the canal. The choice of these plants for creating a natural filter came by virtue of the fact that they effectively clean the water of oil products and organic substances.

Soviet experience has shown that the aesthetic achievements of a nation can become close to other peoples. These processes of mutual enrichment always gain in strength. A common treasury, a common arsenal is being created and everyone enriches and contributes to it. Each one in his own way.

Like the Soviet people of today, who are ethnically multi-national and diverse culturally, in the same way, diversity is ethnically many-faceted — it is Soviet literature as a whole, and each literature is national. Does national, contradicted international in socialist culture? Not at all. On the contrary, relying on this internationalism, cardinal, existing the interest and knowledge of all in national culture, a writer expresses it in his own way, according to his national traditions.

VIEWPOINT

Soviet multinational literature

Vail SUROYTSEY, Secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board

Soviet multinational literature published in 77 languages is not a rougherage of national literatures but a definite cultural entity which is so united internally that it has every right to be described as a single multinational literature.

Literary entities are not something new in the history of culture. Hellenic literature, for example, was created not only by the Greeks. The cultures of Latin written literature or "Mediterranean" civilization to the Medieval Ages included the works of authors who belonged to various nations. And even such a concept as "The European romantic movement" is not the outcome of scientific modifications but a literary and cultural reality.

But history has not heard of such an entity as the literature of our peoples. It could arise only in a multinational country on the basis of socialist social relations and a new type of culture.

Naturally, the unity of our multinational literature was not shaped right away; say in the twenties and thirties the "stage of mutual acquaintance" and a gradual "leveling out" of the cultural standards in literature at different peoples took place. The years of the Great Patriotic War meant a testing and hardening of friendship between peoples and cultures. Now we are speaking about a new stage of unity. It has nothing in common with "leveling out" or "assimilation" of cultures, about which some of our foreign ill-wishers like to talk. An unbiased reading of the works of writers, well known in the West also, such as the Russians Yuri Bondarev, Yuri Trifonov, Vasily Belov, the Lithuanian Mikolas Sluckis, the Georgian Nodar Dumbadze, the Kirghiz Chingiz Aitmatov, the Avor Rasul Gamzatov will show clearer than any theoretical deliberations that there is no leveling — either individual or national — in our literature and that the international unity of the humane pathos does not impede the appearance and development of national traditions of all.

In literature like in any creative work the main thing is the artist's position, the artist's pathos, the manifestation of his individuality in the desire to say with his art something needed by the people. Soviet writers of all nationalities and individualities have the same orientation: these wishes, thus striving for kindness and beauty.

Soviet experience has shown that the aesthetic achievements of a nation can become close to other peoples. These processes of mutual enrichment always gain in strength. A common treasury, a common arsenal is being created and everyone enriches and contributes to it. Each one in his own way.

Like the Soviet people of today, who are ethnically multi-national and diverse culturally, in the same way, diversity is ethnically many-faceted — it is Soviet literature as a whole, and each literature is national. Does national, contradicted international in socialist culture? Not at all. On the contrary, relying on this internationalism, cardinal, existing the interest and knowledge of all in national culture, a writer expresses it in his own way, according to his national traditions.

ARTS AND THE VOLGA AREA

The poetic image of the Volga occupies a central place in the exhibition which has opened in the ancient tower of Plovo, situated on the banks of this great Russian river. On display are paintings and drawings, films and applied arts. Some of the Soviet artists, while more masters who have linked their work with the Volga Area, the exhibition is over, 15 thousand of them — will form part of a museum-preserve devoted to history, architecture and the arts, which has been decided to set up in this old corner of Central Russia with its rich store of monuments.

The historical complex will include the house-museum of Isaac Levitan, dedicated to the Plovo period in the life of this famous Russian painter of landscapes. The complex will also contain galleries. In the 17th-century Assumption Cathedral, built by Russian masters, there will be a permanent exhibition of famous miniatures by artists from Pskov and Novgorod, while in the Transfiguration Church there will be an exhibition of sketches for book covers. In the St. Trinity Church, on which restorers are still busy, there will be a display of modern folk art — Altai embroidery from Ivanovo, weaving, wood-carving and jewelry made from glass and precious metals.

OF INTEREST

16th-century doodles of interest to art historians

The clerks who worked for the Lvov city magistrate, in the 16th and 17th centuries could hardly have guessed that the doodles they scribbled on official papers out of boredom would one day become an object for careful scrutiny by art historians.

These drawings by anonymous clerks have been of great help to historians and ethnographers in their research on the history and traditions of Lvov, a West Ukrainian city. Even famous designers have found the doodles of interest for their illustration of styles of dress in vague of the time.

